

NATIONAL UNION NOMINATIONS.

For President,
ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
OF ILLINOIS.

For Vice-President,
ANDREW JOHNSON,
OF TENNESSEE.

ELECTORS AT LARGE.
W. W. FIELD. **H. L. BLOOD.**

DISTRICT ELECTORS.
1st—**GEO. C. NORTHRUP.**
2nd—**JONATHAN BOWMAN.**
3rd—**ALAN W. WOOD.**
4th—**HENRY J. TURNER.**
5th—**W. S. BELTZ.**
6th—**A. S. M'DILL.**

FOR CONGRESS—2nd District
I. C. SLOAN.

FOR SENATOR,
1st Dist.—**WM. A. LAWRENCE.**

FOR MEMBER OF ASSEMBLY,
1st Dist.—**DAN'L JOHNSON,** of Union,
5th Dist.—**JOHN B. CASSIDAY.**

Union Republican Club Nominations.
For Sheriff—**THOMAS EARLE.**
"Register of Deeds—**C. K. KEEFER.**
"County Treasurer—**SAMUEL HOLDRIDGE, JR.**
"Clerk of the Board of Supervisors—**T. JAMES.**
"Clerk of the Circuit Court—**LEW ALDEN.**
"Deputy Attorney—**J. M. DENNETT.**
"County Surveyor—**D. D. LOCKE.**
"Clerk of the Court—**C. DENHAM.**

Caught a Tartar.

After the traitor Vallandigham had concluded his speech the other evening in Chicago, the crowd seeing "Long John" Wentworth in the audience, called on him for a speech, whereupon John took the stand and administered a sound and timely rebuke to the secession apologists there assembled. He said:

I have listened with great interest to the eloquent and well-considered remarks of that peculiarly Democratic champion who has just addressed you from the stand.

I have heard him bow, in feeling, touching terms, the existence and continuance of this "occurred war." In terms of indignation he has inveighed against the Federal Administration for the part it has had to take in the bloody drama. But while he was thus deprecating war and violence, I listened in vain for one single breath of censure, one word of reproof from his lips, of those who first madly unchained the ugly demon, and let loose the storm of deadly hate. Why was not the vials of his wrath poured upon the head of the infamous Beauregard, and the insurgent government at Montgomery, who basely trained their cannon upon a citadel floating the national flag, and shed the first blood in this fraternal fight? Not a Federal gun had been fired, not an act of hostility committed, when the rebellious chief, acting as Secretary of War for a rebel government, telegraphed the fatal order, "Open fire upon Fort Sumter." Thus the strife began.

But this denunciations of war, this deprecator of strife, this messenger of peace, in his speech to-night, running through nearly an hour and a half, had not one word of denunciation and reproof for those who before God and man are guilty of his commensurate.

Why this omission, why this studied silence on the part of Mr. Vallandigham? Why are his invectives directed solely to the General Government, which when assailed only then attacked? Does Mr. Vallandigham wish to be understood that the act of the traitors in opening the strife is not worthy of censure, while the act of the Government in opposing force to force is entitled to an hour's temperate denunciation?

I draw no uncharitable inferences myself. I arraign not the purity or honesty of his motives, but I submit that these things are worthy of remembrance. If you, my friends, are quietly marching along the street, and are brutally assaulted and fight back as becomes a man, would you not say to the man who denounces you for striking back, but had no words of censure for your assailant—would you not say to him, I ask, "that he was your enemy, and would have tossed up his hat at your defeat." Nor would the inference be unjust. My peace friends, if the Republicans should assail your gathering here to-night and fire on your assembly, would you be responsible for the fight that would ensue, and how would you obtain peace? by vacating the square or enforcing respect for law?

But Mr. Vallandigham tells us to accept peace, stop fighting, and negotiate for a reconstruction. "Sir, we want no reconstruction." "The old constitution—the Union as it was and the Constitution as it is—no reconstruction of Washington, Jefferson and Madison—is all we desire. Under that government we lived and prospered and were happy. Under it the West grew up, expanded, peopled with millions of men, and under it Chicago rose to be the pride of the Northwest and glory of the continent; and when a man talks to me about reconstruction and prates of a new Union, I mark him as an enemy to my country and the robber of my children. The old Union, with its glorious memories its untold glories, its history blazing upon every page with words and deeds of deathless glory, all bind me to the old Union and cause me to abhor the name of reconstruction. I would say to the gentleman from Ohio and those who think with him, "In God's name say no more about reconstruction." But, sinking every other consideration, forgetting all other motives, moved by no other impulse, let your zeal, your efforts, and your energies all be directed to the maintenance of the old Constitution. That is followed by the memory of our revolutionary struggle, and dearer by far to us and our children than any new-fangled combination that can be hatched by any convention. It is rarely that any good comes out of a convention, and the proposed convention of the States both rebel and loyal is the most unpromising of all. If we want peace, let us win it by conquest. If the South want peace, let them lay down their arms and cease war. Then will I be willing to deal with them justly and generously. Then will I try and forget the rivers of Northern blood they have shed in their unholly struggle for slavery. Then will I try to forget the thousands they have slain, the homes of the bereaved, the hopes they have crushed, and the hearts they have broken. But while an arm wields a sabre, while the Constitution is defiled and the laws laughed to scorn, I will uphold the authority whose solemn oath was that the Constitution should be preserved and the laws maintained.

But Vallandigham told you that the Government could never be brought together by coercive force, that power brought to apply upon the unruly could never reduce them to obedience. Was there ever a greater heresy uttered by the mouth of man. No coercion! Why gentlemen, the

coercive powers of Government are the only safety and salvation of society. No Government, no community can exist an hour without it. It was the weakness of the articles of the old confederation that they conferred no coercive power, and the statesmen of that day saw the pressing necessity of the new Constitution. Take to-day from municipal and governmental organization the power of coercion, and society goes at once into anarchy and chaos. The weak would become the modern prey of the strong, and might would indeed be right. I have been told that there are those who would disturb the quiet of the gathering in this city. We, the authorities of the city, coerce them into respect for law. Surely you should not denounce coercion. That glorious old war-horse of Democracy, General Jackson, from whose lips I inhaled the pure inspiration of Democracy, and at whose feet I received the first lessons of political and governmental duty was gloriously free from this modern heresy. His celebrated proclamation against the nullifiers in every line, will give him a name and an immortality in history, when the malignities and denunciations of his policy shall have been forgotten. I therefore stand for General Jackson and against Vallandigham. Will you stand for Vallandigham and against General Jackson?

But I will not press the matter further. The attention you have given me fills me with gratitude, and leads me to hope that the canvass will not be marked by such bigotry and intolerance as usually attend political campaigns. Our interests are one and our hopes are identical. Let us therefore meet and discuss this matter in a spirit of fraternal love, and good will flow from the interchange of opinion, and together we will reap the rich harvest of wealth and glory that awaits our country. As the children of a common destiny the pathway of our progress should be marked by no shameful bickerings, no jarings, no discord. Differ we may—differ we must. But the difference may be honest, and the association not unfriendly, but arm in arm, two by two, let us push on in the race of civilization and progress, and reach the summit of greatness and glory, a proud example of a free, enlightened, and tolerant people, who love Union, Liberty, and Law; who, when their country was assailed, defended it, and when treason reared its bloody banner, beat it back, and handed down to posterity the rich legacy of their fathers.

Drouth in England—Short Crops.

It appears by reports of the wheat crop in England, Scotland, and Ireland, that a severe drouth has prevailed on the other side of the water during the summer, and that the crops will be short. We quote the following summary:

In England fifteen counties are marked "below an average," seventeen counties are "an average," and seven counties are "above an average." In Scotland eleven counties are "below an average," six counties "an average." In Ireland three counties are marked "below an average," nine counties "an average," and three counties "above an average." The result is, that twenty-nine counties of the United Kingdom have below an average crop of wheat; thirty-two counties have an average crop of wheat and ten are slightly above an average. The long drouth that has prevailed throughout the entire surface of the country, and which has only been relieved with an occasional shower or so, has had the effect of nearly withering the turnip crops. The wheats for the most part, are short in the ear, small in the grain, and to a large extent shrivelled in condition.

In neither quality nor quantity will the crops be equal to what we may fairly term an average yield. The barleys upon favorable lands are generally good, but are indifferently conditioned, both as regards grain and straw. The mangoldwurzel middling, and will be short in weight and deficient in nutrition. The turnips, taking the whole breadth of the country, are a failure, although in several instances sown three times over. The potatoes are a fair crop; but from want of moisture, the tubers are generally small, though excellent in quality. In Cornwall the drouth is so great that in some districts the farmers are compelled to cut the green crops to feed their stock; and the towns also are suffering severely from the same cause. Great numbers of men being employed with water-carts in carrying supplies from the different rivers. Even in Kent, where there is a local pond of health which undertakes to supply water, the large reservoirs have been found insufficient for the long drouth. Prayers for rain have been offered up in the churches and chapels. A local paper reports the fact that Bonny Pond, near Blanford Pond, the largest pond in Dorsetshire, is dry. It has never been known to be dry before this season. There has been, it is true, a little rain both in the north and south of England, but over a good portion of the midland counties there has been scarcely any during the last three months or more.

A SUBSTITUTE BROKER SOLD.—The employees and habitues of the Provost Marshal's office say the "Troy Whig" were considerably amused a day or two since at the manner in which a substitute broker was victimized by his intended victim. Broker became acquainted with a countryman who had some notion about enlistment. "Oh, you're my man—I can pocket two or three hundred dollars on you," muttered the joyous broker, at the same time holding Greeny by the arm and off he went. Greeny went and off he started. They imbibed freely, in fact very freely. Broker was anxious to have Greeny drink off, while he was trying to keep sober. Broker had plenty of money, and would not permit "his friend from the country" to spend a dime. Finally, Broker became weak in the knees, while Greeny was getting sorer. Result: Greeny marched Mr. Broker to the Marshal's office, had him examined, was accepted and sworn in as a substitute! Greeny pocketed the profits, and started for the country. Mr. Broker is now on Par's Island, in company with several of his victims. Verdict—served him right!

FERNANDO WOOD AND THE WISCONSINIANS.—The Chicago Tribune says that Fernando Wood was introduced to the Wisconsin delegates on Saturday. One of the delegates remarked that Wood was for peace, but the delegation was not satisfied how it could be obtained. Mr. Wood replied "Gentlemen, we can have no peace except through an armistice and a national convention. Let the Democratic Convention adopt a resolution embracing these propositions, and we will succeed with any candidate. After the armistice convention is called, let it decide the terms of peace." This was received with much favor by the Wisconsin delegates.

ANOTHER DISCOVERY ON LAKE SUPERIOR.—A rich mine of plumbago has been discovered on the tract of the Marquette Silver Mining Company, the stock of which is mostly owned in Detroit. Prof. Cassels, of Cleveland who has made an assay, pronounces it the best Plumbago he ever saw and says, if it is plentiful, the mine is worth more than any gold mine in the country.

ESCAPE FROM A SOUTHERN PRISON—An Interesting Narrative.
(From the Washington Star, Aug. 21st.)

Thomas McCauley, Orderly Sergeant, Company E, Fourteenth New York Cavalry, who was taken prisoner at Donaldsonville, Tenn., Aug. 12, 1863, and sent to Richmond, where he was confined in Libby Prison, and afterward sent to Andersonville, Ga., and who succeeded in escaping therefrom, reached here Saturday night, about 11 o'clock, and reported himself to the Provost Marshal. The history of Sergeant McCauley since his capture is an eventful one, as the following synopsis will demonstrate:

After about two months at Andersonville he succeeded in making his escape with four others from his place of imprisonment, a stockade, composed of squared pines, set perpendicularly some six feet in the ground, and enclosing some 10 acres of ground, and in which, when he left the last time, were about 30,000 Federal prisoners. He escaped by means of a tunnel some 65 feet long, dug by himself and companions, with canisters broken in half. From the tunnel they took to a swamp, a mile or two distant, where they remained till night. After nightfall they resumed their journey, traveling all night, and finally reached another swamp, near Flint River, Ga., where they were surprised by the hounds of their pursuers. The swamp being too wide for the horses of their pursuers to follow them with safety, they succeeded in escaping them by wading through water neck deep, and made their way to Jamestown, about twenty miles from Columbus Ga., traveling night and day, and with very little subsistence—obtaining all they had from darkies at work in the fields by which they passed. This subsistence consisted only of corn-bread and water, with which they were compelled to satisfy themselves.

Losing their way two miles from Jamestown, they were finally piloted by a negro to the Chattahoochee River. After traveling some six or seven miles down its bank in search of a boat, they finally found one, but to their chagrin, it was held to their fastening by a strong lock. One of the party, however, succeeded in picking the lock, and the others were ready to shove off, but the owner made his appearance, not, however, in time to prevent their retreat into the bushes adjacent. The owner of the boat followed, singing out, "Halt, you d-d Yankees, or I'll shoot you!" to which, however they paid no attention, and succeeded in reaching the thicket of the canebrake in the neighborhood, where they were left by their pursuer, who thought it unsafe to follow them further alone. He accordingly went for assistance but before his return the boat had been secured by two of the party—Sergeant McCauley being one of them.

Their pursuers, thinking to cut them off, headed their horses for Georgetown; but to their dismay, found on their arrival that they were still ahead of them, having passed some hours before their arrival. As a last resort they telegraphed to Fort Gaines at which point the boat arrived after dark, and was hailed by the guard. No answer being given, the boat was fired into, and Sergeant McCauley's comrade wounded, and afterward taken prisoner. He, however, succeeded in escaping by swimming to the Alabama side of the river. On gaining the other side of the river he was covered, and captured by a guard on the lookout and taken to Fort Gaines, from whence he was sent to Georgetown, and from thence to Andersonville, and again committed to his prison, where he was received with the following remark from a Capt. War in charge of the prison. "You d-d Yankee son of a b—h, you tried to escape, did you? Well, if you so you can't escape." This remark was followed by an order to place upon him a chain and balls, which was done, one of the balls being a 64-pounder, the other a 32-pounder, and also to place over him a strong guard—all of which was complied with. He was notified that this would be his condition until paroled or exchanged.

The sergeant, however, did not give it up, and procuring a file from a source not prudent to give here, he loosened his bonds, and again succeeded in escaping. This time he made for Macon, seven miles beyond which he was again captured while saddling a horse. On being taken back he was changed, with six others—one of them a Lieut. of a Tennessee regiment—but the file came in play again, and his chains being loose, he determined to make another attempt to escape when night set in.

He kept his position, however, and during the afternoon was visited by the proper officer, who proposed to release him on parole if he would promise not to make any further attempts at escape. He accepted the parole, and remained at the prison until 3 o'clock on the 23d of July last, when he succeeded in getting a rebel uniform and haversack. Gen. Vinder having orders for all the conscripts to report at Atlanta, and he for the time being, being "one of 'em," jumped on a car passing through that afternoon, and which was set apart for their accommodation, and reached Macon that night. When arrived there he represented himself as belonging to a company from Thomas County, and succeeded in escaping detection. To his horror, he learned that the companies were to be formed into brigades before leaving for Atlanta. But he succeeded by posting himself up, in giving satisfactory answers to all the inquiries put to him, and at 9 o'clock the next morning entered the cars with the rest of the "rebels" bound for Atlanta.

The ears reached that point at about 6 o'clock on the afternoon of the 24th, and McCauley went with the rest of the conscripts to report to Col. McComb, the officer delegated for that purpose. To his disconcerting surprise he found here two men that aided in his arrest on his first attempt to escape, and yet another who had been one of his guard at Fort Anderson. They, however, did not chance to recognize him.

He slept that night in the second line of breastworks around Atlanta, and awaking about 4 o'clock, bent a hasty retreat back into the city, from whence he went to East Point, some nine miles distant on the Georgia and Macon Railroad. He was then picked up by the Provost guard, and taken before the Provost Marshal, where he again succeeded in giving such satisfactory answers to the questions propounded him as to result in his release. Watching an opportunity, he made his way, on the 27th of July, about midnight, to Eastville, the right of the rebel lines, and finally to Crossville, Ga., where the forty-fifth Illinois regiment is stationed. Entering our lines, he made himself known to the commanding officer of the post, and went forward to Col. Ross, at Marietta, and from thence to other points, until he finally reached this city, and reported himself as above stated.

SIXTEEN HUNDRED POUNDS OF POWDER SEIZED FROM THE "SONS OF LIBERTY" AT TERRE HAUTE.—We are informed that Colonel R. W. Thompson, Provost Marshal of the Seventh Congressional District, yesterday afternoon seized from a saloon keeper at Terre Haute, who is a prominent member of the "Sons of Liberty," fifty-six kegs, containing sixteen hundred pounds of powder, which had been purchased for the use of members of that treasonable order, and no doubt destined for Sullivan county.—Indianapolis Journal 25th.

Why Western Apple Trees Die.

Observation leads us to add some further reasons to those given by your correspondent why the apple trees of this section are dying out so rapidly.

Bark lice are playing the mischief. They have been at work in some orchards for two or three years and some orchardists have just made the discovery this year.

One orchard of five hundred trees, just coming fairly into bearing, the owner is cutting down, as the wood of the life has been sucked out of it by the Aphids. A few days since I visited a young orchard which had been started by seedling down to grass for three or four years, and found over one half of the trees dead and dying, and completely scaled over with the bark louse. They were so thick in spots that the scales lapped over one another. This orchard had not failed for lack of pruning, as the cattle and sheep had attended to that thoroughly in its younger days. Its present proprietor is making a vigorous effort to conquer the enemy. Lots of trees will die for the want of a little knowledge how to care for them, and many more from lack of perseverance in thoroughly applying the remedies necessary to eradicate this pest.

Many trees die from carelessness and shiftlessness, and penuriousness. The orchard is not fenced and the cattle, horses and sheep roam through it, barking, browsing and breaking down the young trees. In cultivating the trees are barked and raked down, and grow up sap-rotten and heart-rotten, pass a sickly existence and perhaps bear some fruit for a few years, and when an extra dry time, or a cold snap, comes give up the ghost. Then the farmer concludes this country is not adapted to fruit. Farmer Penurious thinks it won't pay to lay out his money for trees and not protect them by a fence. So he fences his orchard. Some fine day in passing by the orchard he discovers that there is quite a good bite of feed around the edge, and there are some corn-stalks and weeds that he can't just as well leave as not. So in the middle of May, when they get the best of the feed fared for they turn to and trim trees and do any amount of rubbing, hooking and tearing about.

As you pass through the West you will see plenty of orchards suffering from neglect and want of proper care. Worms' nests by the score in the tops, broken limbs and scathed bodies, bark lice by the thousand, and the roots bound down by an almost impenetrable sod, or cultivated crops and weeds drawing all the nourishment from the soil that should go to furnish the tree with food for a healthy growth. Truly, it is no wonder our trees die. It would be a wonder if they did not.

People ought to understand that a fruit tree will not thrive in a pond hole. Yet how many there are that set their orchards on low, wet, or moist grounds, where water stands half the winter and during every long, wet spell, vainly wondering why they die out. When Western people read and observe a little more, and exercise a little more common sense, they will succeed in raising orchards that will do them credit and fill their pockets. But they never will succeed until they have had a little more direct experience in the selecting of varieties adapted to the climate, and in their proper cultivation and care. No man has any business with an orchard until he comes fairly to the conclusion that it will be worth to him all the care, cost and pains that are required to select, plant, cultivate and care for it in the best manner known to successful cultivators.

L. L. FAIRCHILD.

Dodge Co., Wis., 1864.

PROPS.—In a speech at Chicago, Saturday night, Judge Orton, of this city, we think, imagined himself again a Baptist preacher, and called upon his hearers who had faith in God, to unite with him in prayer "that the spirit of Jesus Christ may descend upon the American people here now in the city of Chicago and of the Union, and save and rescue that great Magna Charta of American rights from the despoiler who is seeking to destroy it."

—Madison Journal.

Special Notices.

REMOVAL.—Dr. M. B. JOHNSON has removed to Jackson & Smith's New Building, over the Rock County Bank, where he will wait upon his friends and customers in any department of dentistry. J. G. BLAIR.

NERVOUS DISEASES.—AND PHYSICAL DEBILITY, arising from specific causes, in both sexes, new and reliable treatment, in reports of the HOWARD ASSOCIATION—sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address, Dr. J. B. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa. 24Aug1864

COLGATE'S HONEY SOAP.—This celebrated Toilet Soap, in such universal demand, is made from the choicest materials, is mild and emollient in its nature, fragrant, scented, and extremely beneficial in its action upon the skin. For sale by all Druggists and Fancy goods Dealers. Jan25Mar1y

A SUPERIOR REMEDY.—We can conscientiously recommend to those suffering from a distressing cough, Dr. Strickland's Mellowing Cough Balsam. It gives relief almost instantaneously, and is without any disagreeable to the taste. There is no doubt but the Mellowing Cough Balsam is one of the best preparations now in use, and is all that its proprietor claims for it. We have tried it during the past week, and found relief from a most distressing cough. It is prepared by Dr. Strickland, No. East Fourth street, Cincinnati, O., and for sale by Druggists at 65 cents per bottle.

WM. BOOTH general agent for Wisconsin. R. P. COLWELL wholesale agent for Wisconsin. 55Aug1864

DIARRHOEA AND DYSENTERY.—We have examined a great number of letters from some of the most prominent citizens of Cincinnati and Covington, and, speaking in the highest terms of Dr. Strickland's Anti-Cholera Mixture, we are too long to publish. Mr. Woods, of Covington, says he was pronounced incurable by the best doctors in Cincinnati, and one bottle of Dr. Strickland's Anti-Cholera Mixture effected a permanent cure after suffering for months with the worst form of diarrhoea and dysentery.

Another says he was discharged from the United States service after suffering in the hospital for eight months as incurable, and as a last resource tried Strickland's Anti-Cholera Mixture. He got well directly and has now entered the army again in good health, and has been discharged from the service. In fact we could fill half our paper with similar letters from these letters. Why does not our government secure this valuable preparation? Our army ought to be supplied with it. It is but a short time since one of our men lay in a very low condition at one of our Cincinnati Hospitals, his wife was sent for. The doctors considered his case an hopeless one. She, however, gave him Strickland's Anti-Cholera Mixture, and in three weeks he was able to return home with his wife to New Richmond, O. All these cases light at home speak for themselves. We hope all the soldiers will put a bottle of it in their knapsacks. It may save them or some of their comrades. It is for sale by Druggists at 65 cents per bottle.

WM. BOOTH general agent for Wisconsin. R. P. COLWELL wholesale agent for Wisconsin. 55Aug1864

PIANO FORTES.—I have on exhibition at my Music Store, No. 2, Myers Block, some of the best PIANOS ever offered for sale cheap. J. D. LARING.

Fourth Assembly District Convention. The Union Assembly District Convention, for the district comprising the towns of Union, Middle, Honey and Lima, will be held at Milton Academy on Friday, September 9th, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M. Each town will send their usual number of delegates. JOSEPH SPALDING, Chairman Union Dist. Com.

Union Assembly District Convention—6th District. An Assembly District Convention for the 6th district, comprising the towns of Union, Middle, Honey and Lima, will be held at Milton Academy on Friday, September 9th, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M. Each town will send their usual number of delegates. JOSEPH SPALDING, Chairman Union Dist. Com.

Democratic Convention. The Democratic electors of the county of Rock will meet in Convention, by delegates at the Court Room in the city of Janesville, on the 24th day of September, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of nominating county officers and a Senator for the 15th Senatorial District embracing said county. The several towns and wards in the said county will each be entitled to the usual number of delegates. JAMESVILLE, August 12th, 1864. J. B. HASELTON, JOHN WINSLOW, W. H. EASTBURN, J. A. BLOUNT, County Committee.

Miscellaneous. NOW READY—PRICE 75 Cents. People's Edition of Parton's Gen. Butler in New Orleans. One Volume, Octavo, Paper, Price 75c. With the view of meeting the extensive popular demand for this remarkable book, this edition has been prepared. The price and type are similar to those of Parton's Magazine. Some of the best importations of books are omitted, and in some instances the account has been condensed, yet never so as to interfere with the interest or completeness of the story. Unquestionably this book stands pre-eminent in interest among all yet published by the collection. Its subject and author combine to render it fresh, timely, and full of interest. Fifteen editions have been called for as fast as they could be printed. The price and type are similar to those of Parton's Magazine. Some of the best importations of books are omitted, and in some instances the account has been condensed, yet never so as to interfere with the interest or completeness of the story. 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NATIONAL-UNION NOMINATIONS.

For President,
ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
OF ILLINOIS.

For Vice-President,
ANDREW JOHNSON,
OF TENNESSEE.

ELECTORS AT LARGE.
W. W. FIELD. **H. L. BLOOD.**

DISTRICT ELECTORS.
1st—GEO. C. NORTHRUP.
2nd—JONATHAN BOWMAN.
3rd—ALLEN WORDEN.
4th—HENRY J. TURNER.
5th—W. J. BEZEL.
6th—A. S. M'DILL.

FOR CONGRESS—2nd District
I. C. SLOAN.

FOR SENATOR,
17th Dist.—WM. A. LAWRENCE.

FOR MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY,
1st Dist.—DAN'L JOHNSON, of Union.
3rd Dist.—JOHN B. CASSADAY.

Union Republican County Nomination.

For Sheriff—**THOMAS EARLE.**
Register of Deeds—**C. K. REELER.**
County Treasurer—**SAMUEL H. HARRISON, Jr.**
Clerk of the Board of Supervisors—**S. J. JAMES.**
Clerk of the Circuit Court—**W. L. ALLEN.**
District Attorney—**JOHN R. BERRY.**
County Surveyor—**S. D. LOCKE.**
County Clerk—**C. B. BURNHAM.**

Caught a Tartar.

After the traitor Vallandigham had concluded his speech the other evening in Chicago, the crowd seeing "Long John" Wentworth in the audience, called on him for a speech, whereupon John took the stand and administered a sound and timely rebuke to the secession apologists there assembled. He said:

"I have listened with great interest to the eloquent and well-considered remarks of that peculiarly Democratic champion who has just addressed you from the stand. I have heard him bellow, in feeling, touching terms, the existence and continuance of this 'outraged war.' In terms of indignation he has inveighed against the Federal Administration for the part it has had to act in the bloody drama. But while he has thus been thus deprecating war and violence, I listened in vain for one single breath of censure, one word of reproof from his lips, of those who first madly unleashed the ugly demon, and let loose the storm of deadly hate. 'Why was not the vials of his wrath poured upon the head of the infamous Beauregard, and the insurgent government at Montgomery, who basely trained their cannon upon a citadel floating the national flag, and shed the first blood in this fraternal fight? Not a Federal gun had been fired, not an act of hostility committed, when the rebellious chief, acting as Secretary of War for a rebel government, telegraphed the fatal order, 'Open fire upon Fort Sumter.' Thus the strife began. But this denunciations of war, this deprecator of strife, this messenger of peace, in his speech to-night, running through nearly an hour and a half, had not one word of denunciation and reproof for those who before God and man are guilty of its commencement."

Why this omission, why this studied silence on the part of Mr. Vallandigham? Why are his invectives directed solely to the General Government, which when assailed only then attacked? Does Mr. Vallandigham wish to be understood that the act of the traitors in opening the strife is not worthy of censure, while the act of the Government in opposing the force is entitled to an hour's temperate denunciation?

I draw no uncharitable inferences myself. I arraign not the purity or honesty of his motives, but I submit that these things are worthy of remembrance. If you, my friends, are quietly marching along the street, and are brutally assaulted and fight back as becomes a man, would you not say to the man who denounces you for striking back, but had no words of censure for your assailant—would you not say to him, I ask, "that he was your enemy, and would have tossed up his hat at your defeat?" Nor would the inference be unjust. My peace friends, if the Republicans should assail your gathering here to-night and fire on your assembly, would you be responsible for the fight that would ensue, and how would you obtain peace? by vacating the square or enforcing respect for law?

But Mr. Vallandigham tells us to accept peace, stop fighting, and negotiate for a reconstruction. "Sir, we want no 'reconstruction.' The old construction—the Union as it was and the Constitution as it is—the construction of Washington, Jefferson and Madison—is all we desire. Under that government we lived and prospered and were happy. Under the West grew up, expanded, peopled with millions of men, and under it Chicago rose to be the pride of the Northwest and glory of the continent; and when a man talks to me about reconstruction and prates of a new Union, I mark him as an enemy to my country and the robber of my children. The old Union, with its glorious memories its unfiled hopes, its history blazing upon every page with words and deeds of deathless glory, all blind me to the old Union and cause me to abhor the name of reconstruction. I would say to the gentleman from Ohio and those who think with him, 'In God's name say no more about reconstruction.' But, sinking every other consideration, forgetting all other motives, moved by no other impulse, let your zeal, your efforts, and your energies all be directed to the maintenance of the old Constitution. That is followed by the memory of our revolutionary struggle and death by far is it to us and our children than any new-fangled combination that can be hatched by any convention. It is rarely that any good comes out of a convention, and the proposed convention of the States both rebel and loyal is the most unpropitious of the entire brood. If we want peace then let us have it. If the South want peace let them lay down their arms and cease war. Then will I be willing to deal with them justly and generously. Then will I try and forget the rivers of Northern blood they have shed in their unholty struggle for slavery. Then will I try to forget the thousands they have slain, the homes of the bereaved, the hopes they have crushed, and the hearts they have broken. But while an arm wields a sabre, while the Constitution is defied and the laws laughed to scorn, I will uphold the authority whose solemn oath was that the Constitution should be preserved and the laws maintained."

But Vallandigham told you that the Government could never be held together by coercive force, that power brought to apply upon the unruly could never reduce them to obedience. Was there ever a greater heresy uttered by the mouth of man. No coercion! Why gentlemen, the

coercive powers of Government is the only safety and salvation of society. No Government, no community can exist an hour without it. It was the weakness of the articles of the old confederation that they conferred no coercive power, and the statesmen of that day saw the pressing necessity of the new Constitution. Take to-day from this nation all government, organization the power of coercion, and society would become the modern prey of the strong, and might would indeed become right. I have been told that there are those who would disturb the quiet of the gathering in this city. We, the authorities of the city, cohere them into respect for law. Surely you should not denounce coercion. That glorious old war-horse of Democracy, General Jackson, from whose lips I inhaled the pure inspiration of Democracy, and at whose feet I received the first lessons of political and governmental duty was gloriously free from this modern heresy. His celebrated proclamation against the nullifiers, in which "coercion" gleamed and glistened in every line, will give him a name and an immortality in history, when the maligners and denunciators of his policy shall have been forgotten. I therefore stand for General Jackson and against Vallandigham. Will you stand for Vallandigham and against General Jackson?

"But I will not press the matter further. The attention you have given me fills me with gratitude, and leads me to hope that the canvass will not be marked by such bigotry and intolerance as usually attend political campaigns. Our interests are one and our hopes are identical. Let us therefore meet and discuss this matter in a spirit of fraternal love, and good will flow from the interchange of opinion, and together we will reap the rich harvest of wealth and glory that awaits our country. As the children of a common destiny the pathway of our progress should be marked by no shameful bickerings, no jarrings, no discord. Differ we may—differ we must. But the difference may be honest, and the association not unfriendly, but arm in arm, two by two, let us push on in the race of civilization and progress, and reach the summit of greatness and glory, a proud example of a free, enlightened, and tolerant people, who love Union, Liberty, and Law; who, when their country was assailed, defended it, and when treason reared its bloody banner, beat it back, and handed down to posterity the rich legacy of their fathers."

Drouth in England—Short Crops.

It appears by reports of the wheat crop in England, Scotland, and Ireland, that a severe drouth has prevailed on the other side of the Atlantic during the summer, and that the crops will be short. We quote the following summary:

In England fifteen counties are marked "below an average," seventeen counties are "an average," and seven counties are "above an average." In Scotland eleven counties are "below an average," six counties "an average." In Ireland three counties are marked "below an average," nine counties "an average," and three counties "above an average." The result is, that twenty-nine counties of the United Kingdom have below an average crop of wheat; thirty-two counties have an average crop of wheat and ten only are slightly above an average. The long drouth that has prevailed throughout the entire surface of the country, and which has only been relieved with an occasional shower or so, has had the effect of nearly withering the clovers, and of almost destroying the turnip crops. The wheats for the most part, are short in the ear, small in the grain, and in a large extent shriveled in condition.

In such quality nor quantity will the crops be equal to what we may fairly term an average yield. The barley upon favorable lands are generally good, but are also indifferently conditioned, both as regards grain and straw. The mangoldsear and mangeling, and will be short in weight and deficient in nutrition. The turnips, taking the whole breadth of the country, are a failure, although in several instances sown three times over. The potatoes are a fair crop; but from want of moisture, the tubers are generally small, though excellent in quality. In Cornwall the drouth is so great that in some districts the farmers are compelled to cut the green crops to feed their stock; and the towns also are suffering severely from the same cause, great numbers of men being employed with water-carts in carrying supplies from the different rivers. Even in Rodruith, where there is a local board of health which undertakes to supply the large towns with water, the supply is insufficient for the long drought. Prayers have been offered up in the churches and chapels. A local paper reports the fact that Banbury Pond, near Banbury, the largest pond in Dorsetshire, is dry. It has never been known to be dry before this season. There has been, it is true, a little rain both in the north and south of England, but over a good portion of the midland counties there has been scarcely any during the last three months or more.

A SUFFICIENT BROKER SOLD.—The employees and habits of the Provost Marshal's office says the Troy *Whig*, were considerably amused a day or two since at the manner in which a substitute broker was victimized by his intended victim. The broker became acquainted with a countryman who had some notion about enlistment. "Oh, you're my man—I can pocket two or three hundred dollars on you," muttered the joyous broker, at the same time inviting Greeny to "take a walk and see the town." Greeny accepted and off the two started. They walked freely in fact very freely. Broker was anxious to have Greeny drink often, while he was trying to keep sober. Broker had plenty of money, and would not permit "this friend from the country" to spend a dime. Finally, Greeny became weak in the knees, while Greeny was getting sicker. Result: Greeny marveled Mr. Broker to the Marshal's office, had him examined, was accepted and sworn in as a substitute! Greeny pocketed the profits and started for the country. Mr. Broker is now on Par's Island, in company with several of his victims. Verdict—served him right!

FERNANDO WOOD AND THE WISCONSINIANS.—The Chicago *Tribune* says that "Fernando Wood was introduced to the Wisconsin delegation on Saturday. One of the delegates remarked that Wisconsin was for peace, but the delegation was not satisfied how it could be obtained. Mr. Wood replied 'Gentlemen, we can have no peace except through an armistice and a national convention. Let the Democratic Convention adopt a resolution embracing those propositions, and we will succeed with any candidate. After the armistice convention is called, let it decide the terms of peace.' This was received with much favor by the Wisconsin delegates."

ANOTHER DISCOVERY ON LAKE SUPERIOR.—A rich mine of platinum has been discovered on the tract of the Marquette Silver Mining Company, the stock of which is mostly owned in Detroit. Prof Cassell, of Cleveland who has made an assay, pronounced it the best Plumbago he ever saw and says, if it is plentiful, "the mine is worth more than any gold mine in the country."

Escape from a Southern Prison—An Interesting Narrative.

(From the Washington Star, Aug. 21st.)

Thomas McCauley, Orderly Sergeant, Company E, Fourteenth New York Cavalry, who was taken prisoner at Donaldsonville, Tenn., Aug. 12, 1863, and sent to Richmond, where he was confined in Libby Prison; and afterward sent to Andersonville, Ga., and who succeeded in escaping therefrom, reached here Saturday night, about 11 o'clock, and reported himself to the Provost Marshal. The history of Sergt. McCauley since his capture is an eventful one, as the following synopsis will demonstrate:

After about two months at Andersonville he succeeded in making his escape with four others from his place of imprisonment, a stockade, composed of squared planks, and enclosing some six feet in the ground, and enclosing some 15 acres of ground, and in which, when he left the last time, were about 30,000 Federal prisoners. He escaped by means of a tunnel some 65 feet long, dug by himself and companions, with dangers broken in half. From the tunnel they took to a swamp, a mile or two distant, where they remained all night. After daylight they resumed their journey, traveling all night, and finally reached another swamp, near Flint River, Ga., where they were surprised by the hounds of their pursuers. The swamp being too wide for the horses of their pursuers to follow them with safety, they succeeded in escaping them by wading through water neck deep, and made their way to Jamestown, about twenty miles from Columbus Ga., traveling night and day, and with very little subsistence—obtaining all they had from ditches at work in the fields by which they passed. This subsistence consisted only of corn-bread and water, with which they were compelled to satisfy themselves.

Losing their way, they finally, after a long and weary journey, reached the Chattahoochee River. After traveling some six or seven miles down its bank in search of a boat, they finally found one, but to their chagrin, it was held to its fastenings by a strong lock. One of the party, however, succeeded in picking the lock but just as they were ready to shove off the owner made his appearance, not, however, in time to prevent their retreat into the bushes adjacent. The owner of the boat followed, singing out, "Halt, you d—d Yankees, or I'll shoot you!" to which, however they paid no attention, and succeeded in reaching the thicket of the canebanks in the neighborhood, where they were left by their pursuer, who thought it unsafe to follow them further alone. He accordingly went for assistance, but before his return the boat was again in the hands of the party.

Sergt. McCauley being one of the party, their pursuers, thinking to cut them off, headed their horses for Georgetown; but to their dismay, found on their arrival that they were still ahead of them, having passed some hours before their arrival. As a last resort they telegraphed to Fort Gaines at which point the boat arrived at dark, and was hailed by the guard. No answer being given, the boat was fired into, and Sergt. McCauley's comrade wounded, and afterward taken prisoner. He, however, succeeded in escaping by swimming to the Alabama side of the river. On gaining the other side of the river he was, however, captured by a guard on the lookout and taken to Fort Gaines, from whence he was sent to Georgetown, and from thence to Andersonville, and again committed to his prison, where he was received with the following remark from a Capt. Ware in charge of the prison. "You d—d Yankees son of a b—, you tried to escape, did you? Well fix you so you can't escape!" This remark was followed by an order to place upon him a chain and ball, which was done, one of the balls being a 34-pounder, the other a 32-pounder, and also to place over him a strong guard—all of which was complied with. He was notified that this would be his condition until paroled or exchanged.

The sergeant, however, did not give it up so, and procuring a file from a source not prudent to give here, he loosened his bonds, and again succeeded in escaping. This time he made for Macon, seven miles beyond which he was again captured while saddling a horse. On being taken back he was changed, with six others—one of them a Lieut. of a Tennessee regiment—but the file came in play again, and his chains being loose, he determined to make another attempt to escape when night set in.

He kept his position, however, and during the afternoon was visited by the proper officer, who proposed to release him, provided he would promise not to make any further attempts at escape. He accepted the parole, and remained at the prison until 1 o'clock on the 23d of July last, when he succeeded in getting a rebel uniform and haversack. Gen. Vindor having orders for all the conscripts to report at Atlanta, and he for the time being, being "one of 'em," jumped on a car passing through that afternoon, and which was set apart for their accommodation, and reached Macon that night. When arrived there he represented himself as belonging to a company from Thomas County, and succeeded in escaping detection. To his horror, he learned that the companies were to be formed into brigades before leaving for Atlanta. But he succeeded by posting himself up, in giving satisfactory answers to all the inquirers put to him, and at 9 o'clock the next morning entered the cars with the rest of the "rebels" bound for Atlanta.

The cars reached that point at about 6 o'clock on the afternoon of the 24th, and McCauley went with the rest of the conscripts to report himself to Col. McComb, the officer delegated for that purpose. To his disgraceful surprise he found here two men that aided in his arrest on his first attempt to escape, and yet another who had been one of his guard at Fort Anderson. They, however, did not chance to recognize him.

He slept that night in the second line of breastworks around Atlanta, and awaking about 4 o'clock, went a hasty retreat back into the city, from whence he went to East Point, some nine miles distant on the Georgia and Macon Railroad. He was then picked up by the Provost guard, and taken before the Provost Marshal, where he again succeeded in giving such satisfactory answers to the questions propounded him as to result in his release. Watching an opportunity, he made his way, on the 27th of July, about midnight, to Fastville, the right of the rebel lines, and finally to Rossville, Ga., where the forty-fifth Illinois regiment is stationed. En route on his way, he made himself known to some conscripts who had been prominent in the "Yankee" party, who he promised to go forward to Col. Ross at Marietta, and from thence to other points, until he finally reached this city, and reported himself as above stated.

SIXTEEN HUNDRED POUNDS OF POWDER SEIZED FROM THE "SONS OF LIBERTY" AT TERRACE HAYTS.—We are informed that Colonel R. W. Thompson, Provost Marshal of the Seventh Congressional District, yesterday afternoon seized from a saloon keeper in Terrace Hayts, who is a prominent member of the "Sons of Liberty," fifty-six kegs, containing sixteen hundred pounds of powder, which had been purchased for the use of members of that treasonable order, and no doubt destined for Sullivan county.—*Indianapolis Journal* 25th.

Why Western Apple Trees Die.

Observation leads us to add some further reasons to those given by your correspondent why the apple trees of this section are dying out so rapidly.

Bark lice are playing the mischief. They have been at work in some orchards for two or three years and some orchardists have just made the discovery this year. One orchard of five hundred trees, just coming fairly into bearing, the owner is cutting up into stove wood as the life has been sucked out of it by the Aphid. A few days since I visited a young orchard which had been stunted by seeding down to grass for three or four years, and found over one half of the trees dead and dying, and completely scaled over with the bark louse. They were so thick in spots that the scales lapped over one another. The orchard had not failed for lack of pruning, as the cattle and sheep had attended to that thoroughly in its younger days. Its present proprietor is making a vigorous effort to conquer the enemy. Lots of trees will die for the want of a little knowledge how to care for them, and many more from lack of perseverance in thoroughly applying the remedies necessary to eradicate this pest.

Many trees die from carelessness and shiftlessness, and penuriousness. The orchard is not fenced and the cattle, horses and sheep run through it, barking, browsing and breaking down the young trees. In cultivating the trees are barked and caked down, and grow up sap-rotten and heart-rotten, pass a sickly existence and perhaps bear some fruit for a few years, and when an extra dry time, or a cold snap, comes give up the ghost. Then the farmer concludes this country is not adapted to apple raising. Farmer Parsonius thinks it is not worth the trouble to fence and protect them by a fence. So he fences his orchard. Some fine day in passing by the orchard he discovers that there is quite a good bite of feed around the edges, and there are some corn-stalks and weeds that the cattle might just as well have as not. So in the cattle go. When they get the best of the feed and feed they turn to and trim trees and do any amount of rubbing, hooking and tearing about.

As you pass through the West you will see plenty of orchards suffering from neglect and want of proper care. Worms nibble at the score in the tops, broken limbs and scarred bodies, bark lice for the thousand, and the roots bound down by an almost impenetrable sod, or cultivated crops and weeds drawing all the nourishment from the soil that should go to furnish the tree with food for a healthy growth. Truly it is no wonder our trees die. It would be strange if they did not. People ought to understand that a fruit tree will not thrive in a pond hole. Yet how many there are that set their orchards on low, wet, or moist grounds, where water stands half the winter and during every long, wet spell, vainly wondering why they die out. When Western people read and observe a little more, and exercise a little more common sense, they will succeed in raising orchards that will do them credit and fill their pockets. But they never will succeed until they have had a little more dear experience in the selecting of varieties adapted to the climate, and in their proper cultivation and care. No man has any business with an orchard until he comes fairly to the conclusion that it will be worth to him all the care, cost and pains that are required to select plant, cultivate and care for it in the best manner known to successful cultivators.

L. J. FAIRCHILD.

Dodge Co., Wis., 1864.

Provs.—In a speech at Chicago, Saturday night, Judge Orton, of this city, we think, imagined himself again a Baptist preacher, and called upon his hearers who had faith in God, to unite with him in prayer "that the spirit of Jesus Christ may descend upon the American people here now in the city of Chicago and of the Union, and save and rescue that great Magna Charta of American rights from the despotism who is seeking to destroy it!"—*Madison Journal*.

Special Notices.

REMOVAL!

Dr. M. B. JOHNSON has removed to Jackson & Smith's New Building, over the Rock County Bank, where he will wait upon his friends and customers in any department of dentistry.

NERVOUS DISEASES.

AND PHYSICAL DEBILITY, arising from specific causes, in both sexes, new and reliable treatment, in reports of the HOWARD ASSOCIATION—sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address, Dr. J. SEITLIN HUGHSON, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa. 347441w2w

COLGATE'S HONEY SOAP.

This celebrated Toilet Soap, in such universal demand, is made from the choicest materials, is mild and emollient in its nature, fragrant, scented, and extremely beneficial in its action upon the skin. For sale by all Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers. Jan2841w2w

A SUPERIOR REMEDY.

We can confidently recommend to those suffering from a distressing cough, Dr. Strickland's Mollifying Cough Syrup. It gives relief almost instantaneously, and is without any disagreeable taste. There is no doubt but the Mollifying Cough Syrup is one of the best preparations now in use, and is all that its proprietor claims for it. We have tried it during the past week, and found relief from a most distressing cough. It is prepared by Dr. Strickland, No. 264 Fourth street, Cincinnati, O., and for sale by Druggists at 25 cents per bottle.

R. F. BOOTH, general agent for Wisconsin.

W. F. COLWELL, wholesale agent for Wisconsin.

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DARRHCEA AND DYSENTERY.

We have examined a great number of letters from some of the most prominent citizens of Cincinnati and Covington, etc., speaking in the highest terms of Dr. Strickland's Anti-Cholera Mixture for the cure of diarrhea and dysentery. The letters are too long to publish. Mr. Woods, of Covington, says he was pronounced incurable by the best doctors in Cincinnati, and one bottle of Dr. Strickland's Anti-Cholera Mixture effected a permanent cure after suffering for months with the worst form of diarrhea and dysentery.

Another says he was discharged from the United States service after suffering in the hospital for eight months as incurable, and a last resource tried Dr. Strickland's Anti-Cholera Mixture. He got well directly and has now entered the army again in good health. One man writes he has cured seven or eight very bad cases of diarrhea and dysentery in the barracks he was in with one bottle of this valuable medicine. In fact we could fill half our paper with similar letters from these letters. Why does not our government secure this valuable preparation? Our army might be supplied with it. It is but a short time since one of our men lay in a very low condition at one of our Cincinnati Hospitals. His wife was sent for, and the doctors concluded he was beyond hope. She, however, gave him Dr. Strickland's Anti-Cholera Mixture, and in three weeks he was able to return home with his wife to New Richmond, O. All these cases might have been cured for themselves. We hope all the soldiers will put a bottle of it in their knapsacks. It may save them or some of their comrades. It is for sale by Druggists at 25 cents per bottle.

W. F. BOOTH, general agent for Wisconsin.

W. F. COLWELL, wholesale agent for Wisconsin.

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PIANO PORTES—T have on exhibi-

tion at my Music Store, No. 2, Myers Block, at the lowest and cheapest PRICES ever offered, for sale cheap.

Fourth Assembly District Convention.

The Union Assembly District Convention, for the district composed of the towns of Fulton, Milford, Harmony and Lima will be held at Milford Academy, on Friday, September 24th, 1864, at 2 o'clock P.M. Each town will send their usual number of delegates.

Union Assembly District Convention—6th District.

An Assembly District Convention for the 6th District, composed of the towns of Rock, Plymouth, Spring Valley, Avon and Newark, will be held at the Lawrence House in the village of Lawrence, on Saturday, the 10th day of September next, at 12 o'clock M. for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Member of Assembly for said district.

R. W. DENNIS, District Conclattee.

A. SHARPE, District Conclattee.

H. L. CARPENTER, District Conclattee.

Democratic Convention.

The Democratic electors of the county of Rock will meet in Convention, by delegates, at the Court House in the city of Janesville, on the 24th day of September, 1864, at 2 o'clock P.M., for the purpose of nominating county officers and a Senator for the 17th Senatorial District, embracing said county.

The several towns and wards in said county will each be entitled to the usual number of delegates.

Janesville, August 12th, 1864.

JOHN HANSTON, District Conclattee.

JOHN WILKINS, District Conclattee.

W. G. KASTNER, District Conclattee.

ROBERT J. HANSTON, District Conclattee.

J. A. BLOUNT, County Committee.

Miscellaneous.

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One Volume, Octavo, Paper, Price 75c.

With the view of meeting the extensive popular demand for a trustworthy book, this edition has been prepared. The page and type are similar to those of *Harper's Magazine*. Some of the most important documents are collected, yet never so far as to interfere with the interest or completeness of the story.

Conspicuously this standard movement in interest among all yet occasionally by the rebellion. The subject and author combine to render it fascinating. Efforts have been made to call for as fast as they could be printed. It has been most warmly commended by the loyal press of the country, and is already a portion at least of the English press, by whom it is acknowledged to be a complete vindication of Gen. Butler from the malicious charges which envy and hatred have brought against him.

Containing an anecdotal sketch of Gen. Butler's brilliant and remarkable career at the time of the Revolution; a history of the secret movements in the Southern States; a complete narrative of the history of the General in getting to Fort Sumter; the secret history of the New Orleans Expedition; the adventures of the General in getting to Fort Sumter; the secret history of the General in getting to Fort Sumter; the secret history of the General in getting to Fort Sumter.

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Army Notes from the fallure at Winchester to the retirement of Beauregard, 1862, by George H. Quinn, Captain of the 2d Massachusetts Infantry.

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Prepared by a Board of Artillery Officers.

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Discharges from the Eye and Ear.

Cured by Dr. C. E. Houghman.

(Formerly of the Ophthalmic Institute of New York City.) at the Medical Dispensary, Madison, Wis. All varieties of eye diseases, and all diseases of the eye, treated skillfully and successfully. Artificial Eyes and Ear Drums, and other useful inventions for the deaf and blind. Patients who have been afflicted for years, failing of getting their eyes cured, are advised that our method of treatment is entirely different and superior to any ever promulgated by any member of the Medical Faculty of the Northwest.

Parties afflicted send for Circular.

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GUN REPAIRING.

Also Lock Smithing, Mould Work, Sewing Machine Repairing, and in fact all kinds of jewelry done in a good style.

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